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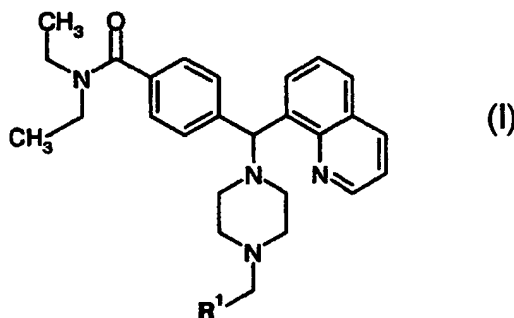
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(54) Title: NOVEL COMPOUNDS



(57) Abstract: Compounds of general formula (I), wherein R¹ is selected from phenyl, pyridinyl, thiophenyl, furanyl and imidazolyl; each phenyl ring and heteroaromatic ring optionally and independently being further substituted by 1,2 or 3 substituents selected from straight and branched C₁-C₆ alkyl, NO₂, CF₃, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, chloro, fluoro, bromo, and iodo; are disclosed and claimed in the present application, as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutical compositions comprising the novel compounds and their use in therapy, in particular in the management of pain.

NOVEL COMPOUNDS

Field of the invention

- 5 The present invention is directed to novel compounds, to a process for their preparation, their use and pharmaceutical compositions comprising the novel compounds. The novel compounds are useful in therapy, and in particular for the treatment of pain.

Background and prior art

10

The δ receptor has been identified as having a role in many bodily functions such as circulatory and pain systems. Ligands for the δ receptor may therefore find potential use as analgesics, and/or as antihypertensive agents. Ligands for the δ receptor have also been shown to possess immunomodulatory activities.

15

The identification of at least three different populations of opioid receptors (μ , δ and κ) is now well established and all three are apparent in both central and peripheral nervous systems of many species including man. Analgesia has been observed in various animal models when one or more of these receptors has been activated.

20

- With few exceptions, currently available selective opioid δ ligands are peptidic in nature and are unsuitable for administration by systemic routes. One example of a non-peptidic δ -agonist is SNC80 (*Bilsky E.J. et al., Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics*, 273(1), pp. 359-366 (1995)). There is however still a need for selective
- 25 δ -agonists having not only improved selectivity, but also an improved side-effect profile.

Thus, the problem underlying the present invention was to find new analgesics having improved analgesic effects, but also with an improved side-effect profile over current μ agonists, as well as having improved systemic efficacy.

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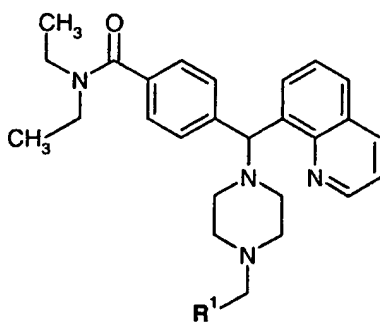
Analgesics that have been identified and are existing in the prior art have many disadvantages in that they suffer from poor pharmacokinetics and are not analgesic when administered by systemic routes. Also, it has been documented that preferred δ agonist compounds, described within the prior art, show significant convulsive effects when
5 administered systemically.

We have now found that certain compounds not specifically disclosed by, but included within the scope of WO 98/28270, exhibit surprisingly improved δ -agonist properties and in vivo potency relative to compounds disclosed in WO98/28270, when administered
10 systemically. The compounds of the present invention exhibit significant and unexpected increased levels of delta receptor agonism and metabolic stability.

Outline of the invention

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The novel compounds according to the present invention are defined by the formula I



wherein

R¹ is selected from

(i) phenyl;



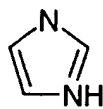
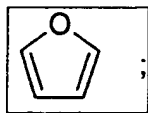
5 (ii) pyridinyl



(iii) thiophenyl

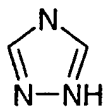
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(iv) furanyl



(v) imidazolyl

15



(vi) triazolyl

where each R¹ phenyl ring and R¹ heteroaromatic ring may optionally and independently be further substituted by 1, 2 or 3 substituents selected from straight and branched C₁-C₆ alkyl, NO₂, CF₃, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, chloro, fluoro, bromo, and iodo. The substitutions
5 on the phenyl ring and on the heteroaromatic ring may take place in any position on said ring systems.

Within the scope of the invention are also pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of the formula I, as well as isomers thereof.

10

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the compounds of formula I are present as the (+)-enantiomer, or as the (-)-enantiomer.

By "isomers" we mean compounds of the formula I, which differ by the position of their
15 functional group and/or orientation. By "orientation" we mean stereoisomers, diastereoisomers, regioisomers and enantiomers.

The novel compounds of the present invention are useful in therapy, especially for the treatment of various pain conditions such as chronic pain, neuropathic pain, acute pain,
20 cancer pain, pain caused by rheumatoid arthritis, migraine, visceral pain etc. This list should however not be interpreted as exhaustive.

Compounds of the invention are useful as immunomodulators, especially for autoimmune diseases, such as arthritis, for skin grafts, organ transplants and similar surgical needs, for
25 collagen diseases, various allergies, for use as anti-tumour agents and anti viral agents.

Compounds of the invention are useful in disease states where degeneration or dysfunction of opioid receptors is present or implicated in that paradigm. This may involve the use of isotopically labelled versions of the compounds of the invention in diagnostic techniques
30 and imaging applications such as positron emission tomography (PET).

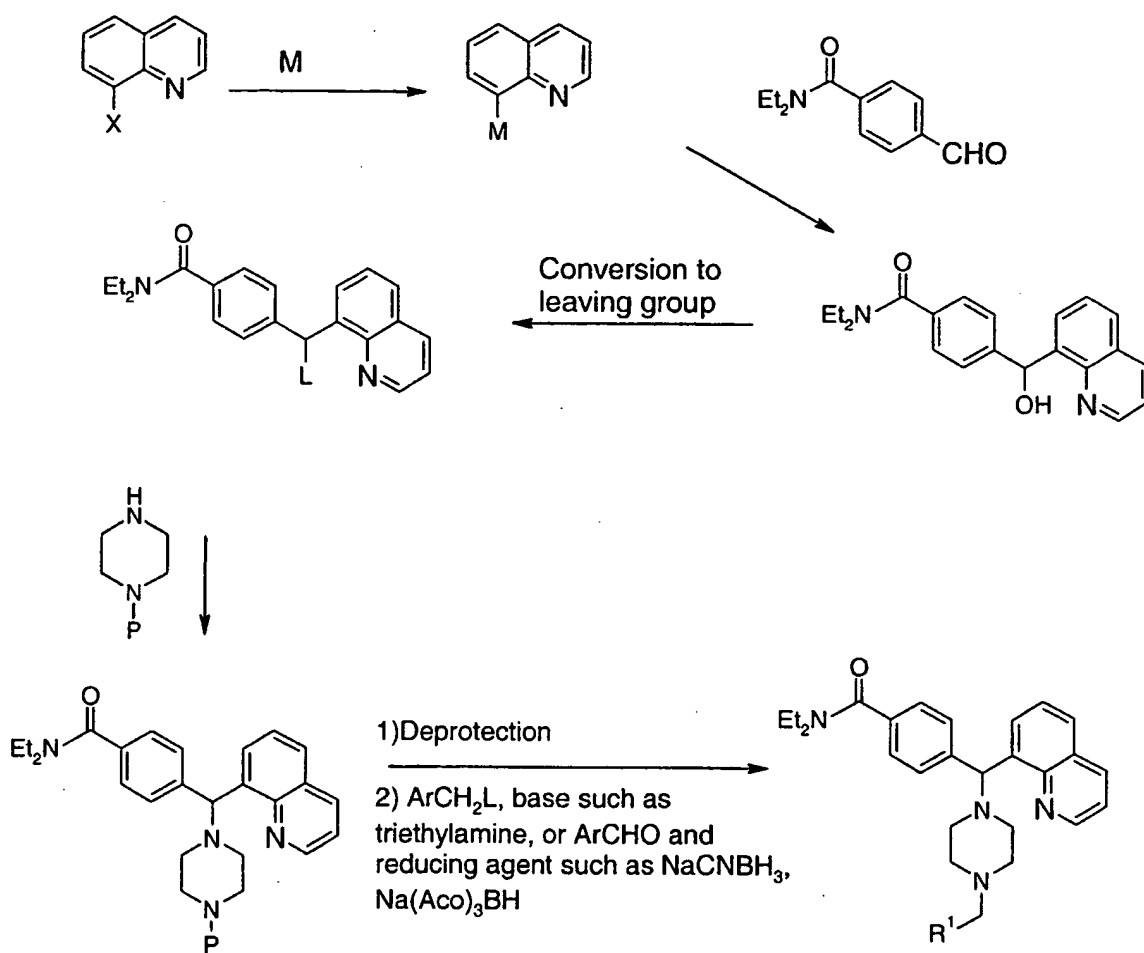
Compounds of the invention are useful for the treatment of diarrhoea, depression, anxiety, urinary incontinence, various mental illnesses, cough, lung oedema, various gastro-intestinal disorders, spinal injury and drug addiction, including the treatment of alcohol, nicotine, opioid and other drug abuse and for disorders of the sympathetic nervous system for example hypertension. Compounds of the invention are useful as an analgesic agent for use during general anaesthesia and monitored anaesthesia care. Combinations of agents with different properties are often used to achieve a balance of effects needed to maintain the anaesthetic state (eg. amnesia, analgesia, muscle relaxation and sedation). Included in this combination are inhaled anaesthetics, hypnotics, anxiolytics, neuromuscular blockers and opioids.

Also within the scope of the invention is the use of any of the compounds according to the formula I above, for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of any of the conditions discussed above.

A further aspect of the invention is a method for the treatment of a subject suffering from any of the conditions discussed above, whereby an effective amount of a compound according to the formula I above, is administered to a patient in need of such treatment. Also included within the scope of the present invention, is any novel intermediate as described in Scheme I hereinafter useful in the synthesis of compounds of formula I above.

Methods of preparation

The compounds according to the present invention may be prepared by following any one of the procedures described in Schemes I, II, III, and IV. These known procedures are described in *J. March, Advanced Organic Chemistry, 4th Edition, John Wiley and sons (1992); Katritsky, A.R., Lan, X. Chem. Soc. Rev., pp. 363-373 (1994)*, which are hereby incorporated by reference.

SCHEME I

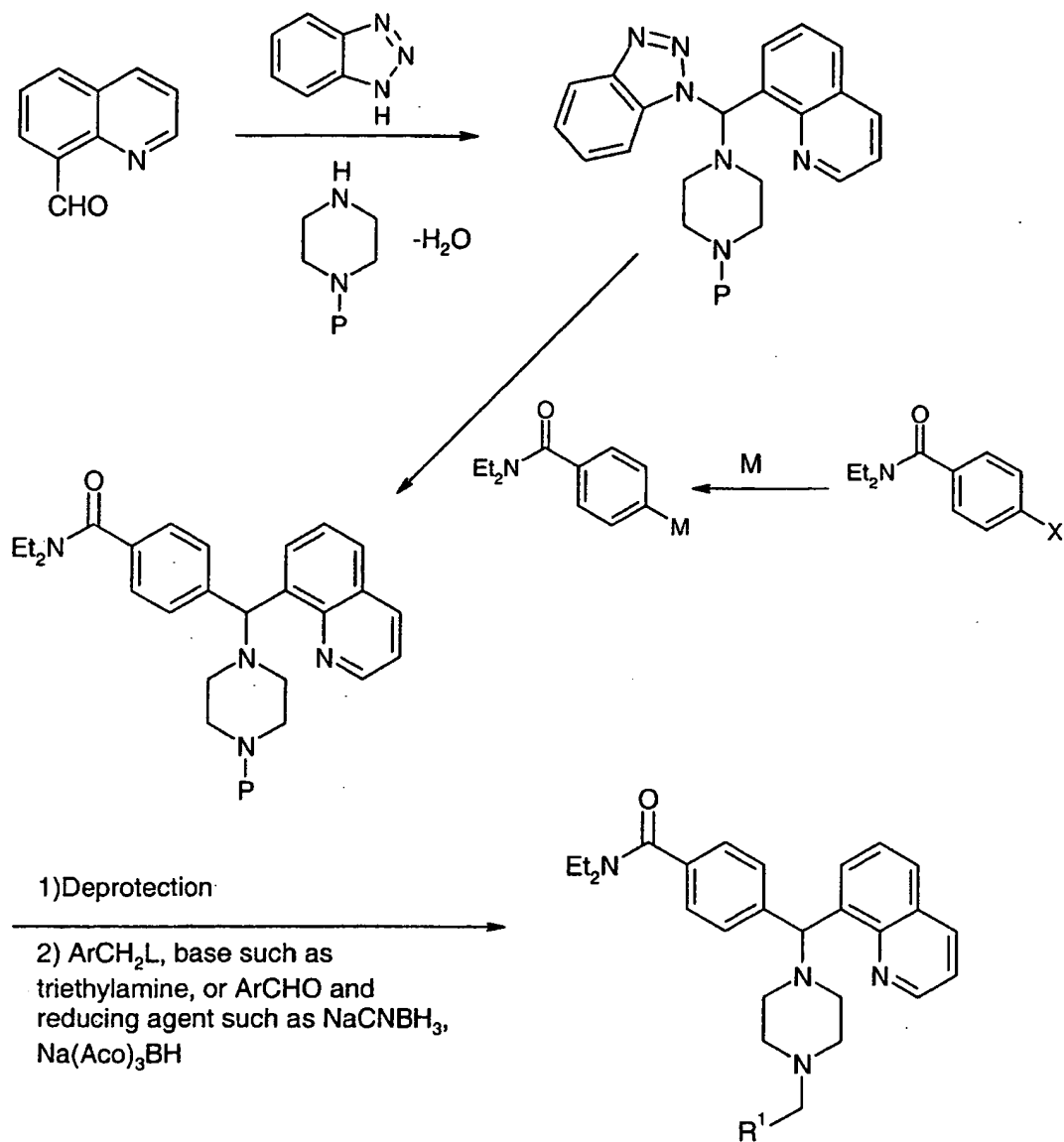
P=a protecting group such as Bn, Boc, CBz

M= Li, Mg, Zn

X=Br, I

L=Cl, Br, OMs, OTs, I

R¹= as defined in formula (I) above

SCHEME II

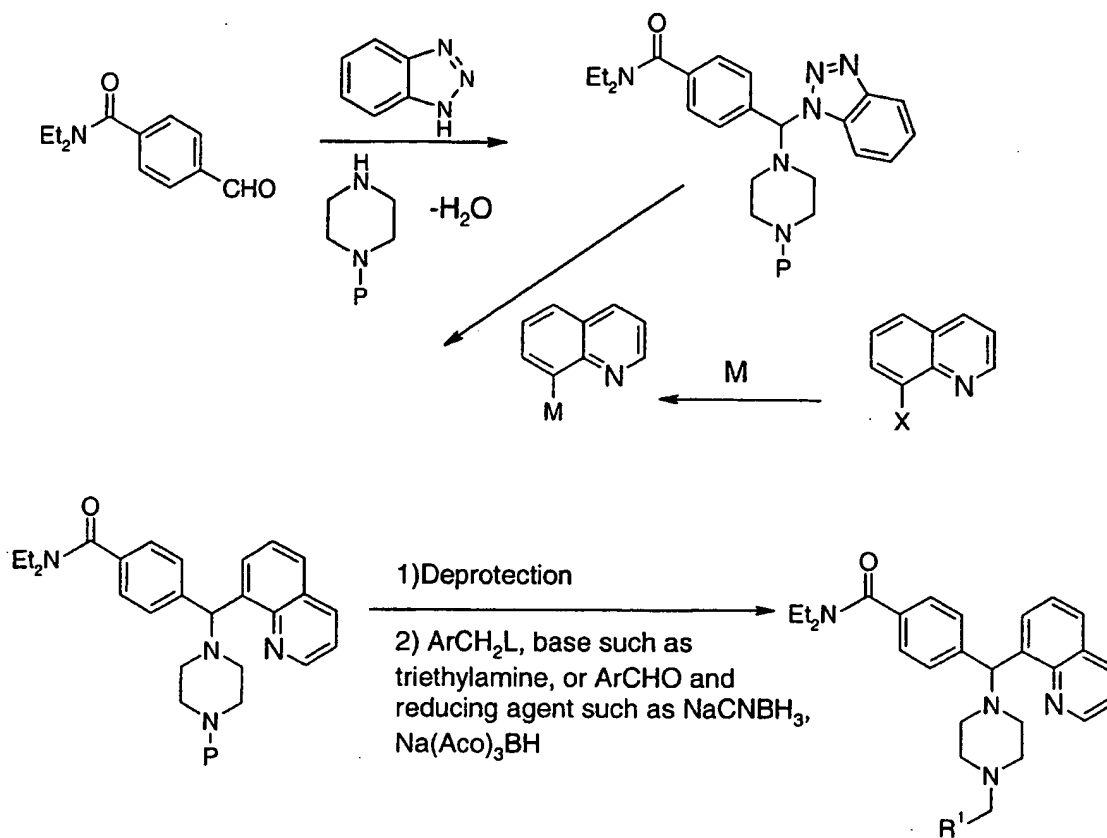
P=a protecting group such as Bn, Boc, CBz

M= Li, Mg, Zn

X=Br, I

L=Cl, Br, OMs, OTs, I

R¹= as defined in formula (I) above

SCHEME III

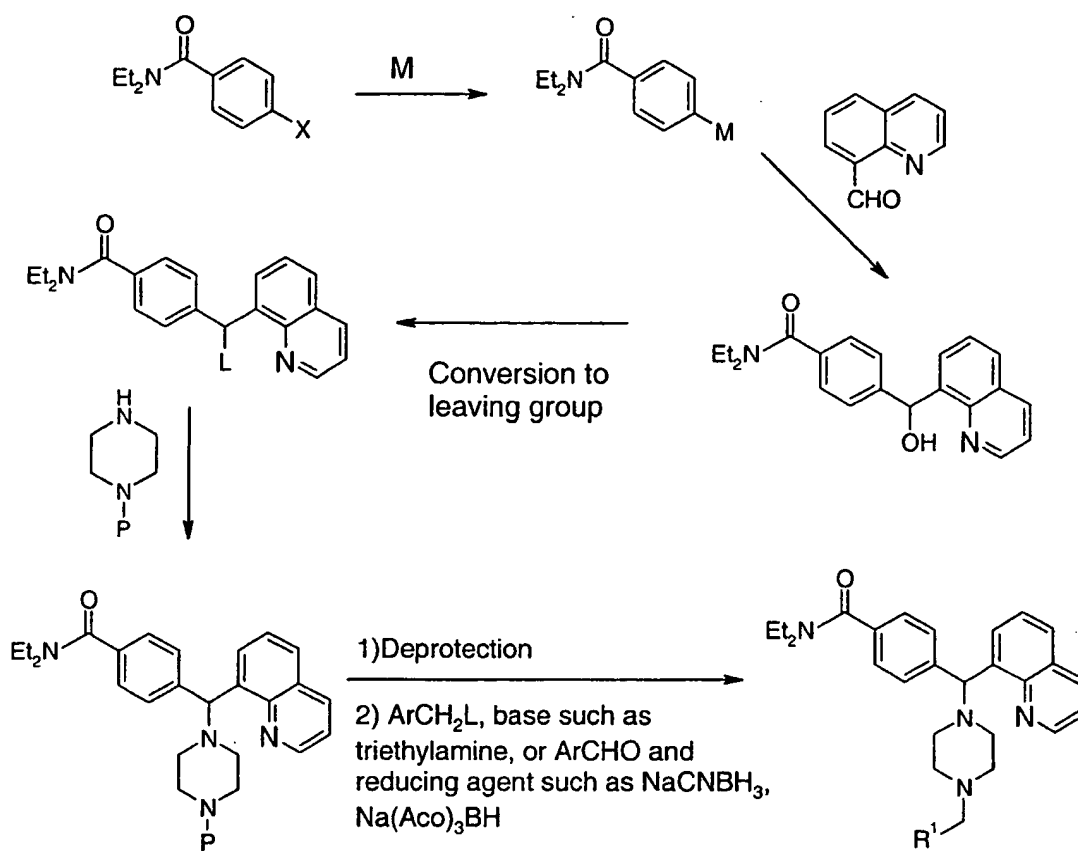
P =a protecting group such as Bn, Boc, CBz

M = Li, Mg, Zn

X =Br, I

L =Cl, Br, OMs, OTs, I

R' = as defined in formula (I) above

SCHEME IV

P=a protecting group such as Bn, Boc, CBz

M= Li, Mg, Zn

X=Br, I

L=Cl, Br, OMs, OTs, I

R¹= as defined in formula (I) above

Examples

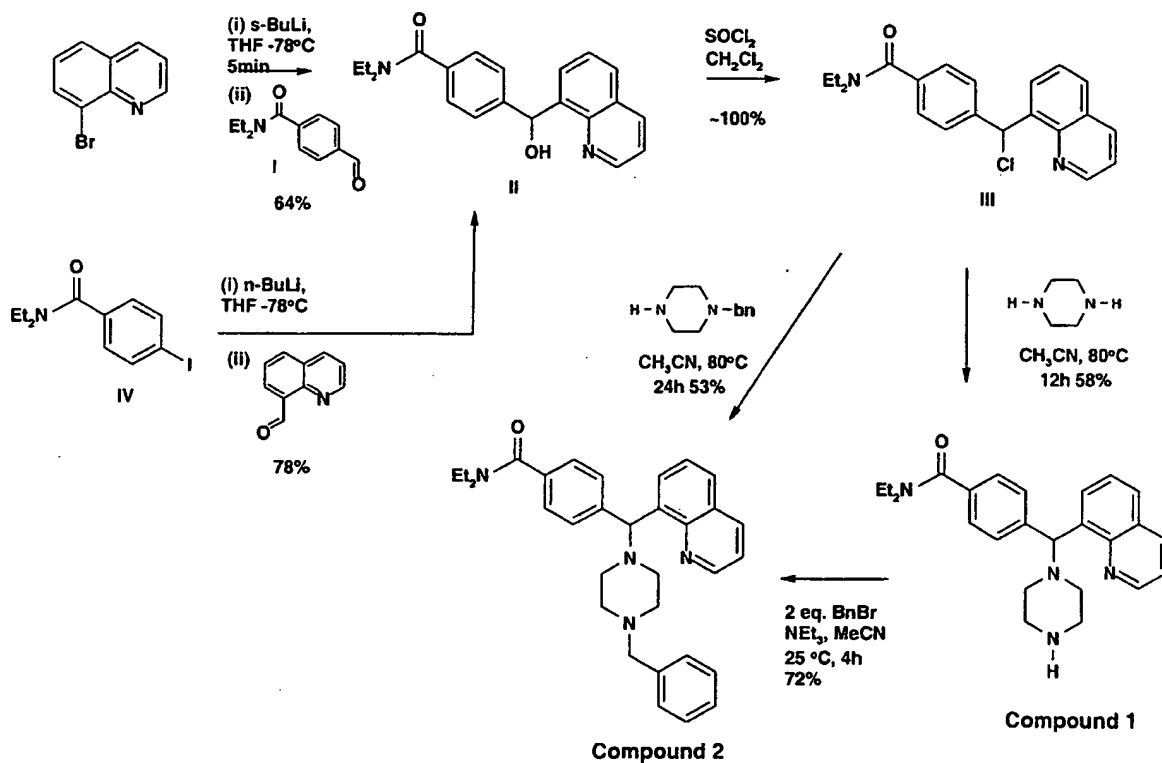
The invention will now be described in more detail by the following Examples, which are not to be construed as limiting the invention.

Example 1

Preparation of 4-[(4-benzyl-1-piperazinyl)(8-quinolinyl)methyl]-N,N-diethylbenzamide dihydrochloride (compound 2)

The title compound 2 was prepared by following the synthetic procedure of Scheme 1 below.

Scheme 1



(i) Preparation of *N,N*-diethyl-4-formylbenzamide (compound I).

4-Formylbenzoic acid (11.2 g, 74.6 mmol) and triethylamine (10.4 mL, 75 mmol) was dissolved in THF (100 mL) and cooled to -10°C . *i*-Butylchloroformate (10.3 mL, 78 mmol) was added and stirring was continued for 10 minutes at -10°C before diethylamine (9.7 mL, 94 mmol) was added and solution was allowed to reach 25°C . After concentration, aqueous workup and chromatography on silica (0-100 % EtOAc in heptane), a total of 7.4 g (50 %) **compound I** was obtained.

(ii) Preparation of *N,N*-diethyl-4-[hydroxy(8-quinoliny)methyl]benzamide (compound II)

8-Bromoquinoline (3.0 g, 14.4 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (150 mL) and cooled to -78°C under nitrogen. *s*-BuLi (11.1 mL, 1.3 M in pentane, 14.4 mmol) was added dropwise during 5 min (*Preparation and reactions with 8-lithioquinoline: Suggs, J. Org. Chem. 1980, 45, 1514.*). After further 5 min, *N,N*-diethyl-4-formylbenzamide (3.5 g, 17.0 mmol) was added dissolved in THF (5 mL). The solution was stirred 1 h, then NH_4Cl (aq.) was added. After concentration, aqueous workup and chromatography on silica (0-100 % EtOAc in heptane), a total of 3.5 g (70 %) **compound II** was obtained.

MS: 334, 262, 234, 215, 204, 178, 156, 129.

Alternative route to prepare compound II from *N,N*-diethyl-4-iodobenzamide (compound IV)

Compound IV (0.67 g, 2.2 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (25 mL) and cooled to -78°C under nitrogen. *n*-BuLi (1.3 mL, 1.6 M in hexane, 2.2 mmol) was added dropwise during 5 min. After further 10 min, 8-formylquinoline (0.17 g, 1.1 mmol) (8-formylquinoline was made from 8-methylquinoline by oxidation with selenium dioxide at $150-155^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 12 h (*Kingsbury, J. Med. Chem. 1993, 3308.*) was added dissolved in THF (1 mL). The solution was stirred 1 h, then NH_4Cl (aq.) was added. After concentration, aqueous workup and chromatography on silica (0-100 % EtOAc in heptane), a total of 0.29 g (78 %) **compound II** was obtained.

(iii) Preparation of 4-[chloro(8-quinolinyl)methyl]-*N,N*-diethylbenzamide (compound III).

Compound II (2.0 g, 6.6 mmol) was dissolved in dry CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL) and SOCl₂ (0.53 mL, 7.3 mmol) was added. The solution was stirred at 25 °C for 30 min and the solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. Compound III was obtained as an oil (~100%) and used in the next reaction without further purification.

MS: 348, 333, 233, 215, 204, 156.

10 (iv) Preparation of *N,N*-diethyl-4-[1-piperazinyl(8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide (compound 1).

The crude product compound III (~ 6.6 mmol) and piperazine (2.3 g, 26 mmol) was dissolved in dry MeCN (50 mL) and heated at reflux 12 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*, the residue dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ and washed with water and the organic phase dried
15 (K₂CO₃) and evaporated *in vacuo*. After chromatography on silica (0-20 % MeOH in CH₂Cl₂, 1% NH₄OH), a total of 1.8 g (68 %, 2 steps) compound 1 was obtained. Further purification could be achieved by reverse phase chromatography (LiChroprep RP-18, 10-50 % MeCN in water, 0.1 % TFA) to give 1.2 g colorless product. The dihydrochloride salt was made by treatment with 2 eq. HCl in ether.

20

Mp: 180-90 °C.

IR (KBr, ν_{\max}) 3297, 2982, 2716, 2474, 1611, 1434, 1380, 1288, 1098 cm⁻¹.

MS (amine): 402, 318, 246, 217, 109.

¹H NMR (amine, CDCl₃): δ 1.2, 1.1 (2s, 6H), 2.94, 2.51 (2m, 8H), 3.5-3.1 (m, 5H), 6.05
25 (s, 1H), 8.94-7.20 (m, 10H).

Anal. (C₂₅H₃₀N₄O x 3.2 CF₃CO₂H) C, N; H: calcd, 4.36; found, 3.90.

(v) Preparation of 4-[(4-benzyl-1-piperazinyl)(8-quinolinyl)methyl]-*N,N*-diethylbenzamide dihydrochloride (the title compound 2)

Compound 1 (1.3 g, 3.2 mmol) and triethylamine (0.90 mL, 6.4 mmol) was dissolved in MeCN (10 mL). Benzyl bromide (0.77 mL, 6.4 mmol) was added with stirring at 25 °C. After 4 h the solution was concentrated and purified by chromatography on silica (0-5 % MeOH in CH₂Cl₂, or by reverse phase chromatography (LiChroprep RP-18, 20-80 % MeCN in water, 0.1 % TFA). A total of 2.2 g (72 %) of the **title compound 2** was obtained. Treatment with 2 eq. HCl (aq.) and freeze drying gave the dihydrochloride salt (3.6g).

IR (2X HCl, KBr) : 2388, 1606, 1434, 1356, 1287 (cm⁻¹).

¹H NMR (free amine, CDCl₃) δ = 1.05 (m, 6H), 2.5 (m, 8H), 3.1-3.6 (m, 6H), 6.04 (s, 1H), 7.18 -8.98 (m, 15H).

Anal. (C₃₂H₃₈Cl₂N₄O) C, H, N.

Alternative procedure to prepare the title compound 2 from compound III

The crude product **compound III** (~ 13.2 mmol), triethylamine (2.0 mL, 14.5 mmol) and *N*-benzyl-piperazine (2.6 g, 14.5 mmol) was dissolved in dry MeCN (50 mL) and heated at reflux 12 h. More *N*-benzyl-piperazine (0.5 g, 2.8 mmol) was added and heating continued for 12 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*, the residue dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ and washed with water and the organic phase dried (K₂CO₃) and evaporated *in vacuo*. After chromatography on silica (0-10 % MeOH in CH₂Cl₂), a total of 3.5 g (53 %) of the **title compound 2** was obtained.

Examples 2 & 3

Separation of the enantiomers of compound 2 (compounds 3 and 4)

The preparative separation of this compound was done on a Chiralcel OD column (50mm X 50 cm) using Hexane / EtOH / Diethylamine 85:15:0.1 as the mobile phase. On the Chiralcel OD column, the (+)-isomer was found to elute first.

Example 2**(-)-4-[(4-benzyl-1-piperazinyl)(8-quinolinyl)methyl]-N,N-diethylbenzamide
(compound 3)**

5 $[\alpha]_D^{25}$: -130° (c 0.78, MeOH)

^1H NMR: (CD₃OD): δ = 1.05 (m, 6H), 3.0-3.6 (m, 14H), 5.90 (s, 1H), 7.22 -8.20 (m, 13H), 8.78 (m, 1H), 9.50 (m, 1H).

ANALYSIS: Calc. w. 3.1 H₂O, C: 61.85, H: 7.17, N: 9.02.. Found C: 61.84, H: 6.60, N: 8.89

10 **Example 3**

**(+)-4-[(4-benzyl-1-piperazinyl)(8-quinolinyl)methyl]-N,N-diethylbenzamide
(compound 4)**

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$: +130° (c 0.69, MeOH)

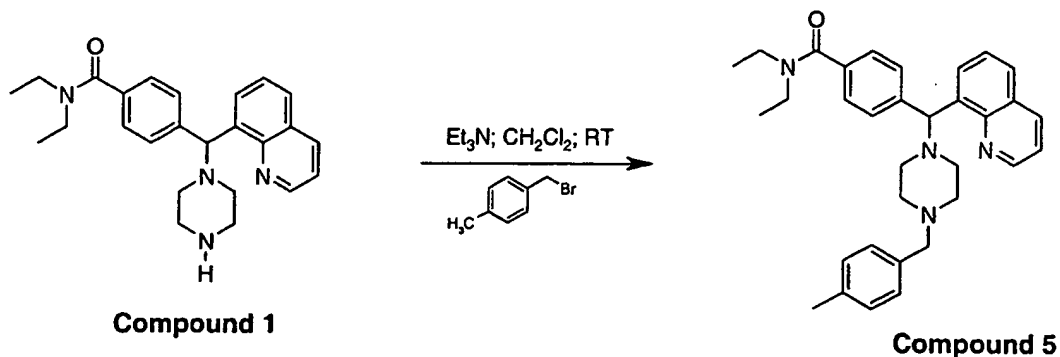
15 ^1H NMR: (CD₃OD): δ = 1.05 (m, 6H), 3.0-3.6 (m, 14H), 5.90 (s, 1H), 7.22 -8.20 (m, 13H), 8.78 (m, 1H), 9.50 (m, 1H).

ANALYSIS: Calc. w. 3.2 H₂O, C: 61.67, H: 7.18, N: 8.99.. Found C: 61.70, H: 6.46, N: 8.84

Example 4

20 **Preparation of N,N-diethyl-4-[[4-(4-methylbenzyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide (compound 5)**

The title compound 5 was prepared by following the synthetic procedure of Scheme 2 below.

Scheme 2

To a solution of **compound 1** (0.80g; 1.99 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (20ml) was added Et_3N (0.83ml; 5.97mmol) followed by *p*-methyl benzyl bromide (773mg; 4.18mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred overnight and was then concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by reverse phase using 10%-30% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

(**M+1**) calculated: 507.70, (**M+1**) observed: 507.20

IR (NaCl, free amine) 2969, 2807, 2360, 1628, 1455, 1425, 1286, 1134, 1095 (cm^{-1}).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , free amine) δ = 1.0, 1.1 (2m, 6H, amide-Me), 2.31 (s, 3H, Ar-Me), 2.5 (m, 8H, piperazine-H), 3.2, 3.5 (2m, amide- CH_2), 3.49 (s, 2H, ArCH_2N), 6.03 (s, 1H, Ar_2CH), 7.06-7.68 (m, 11H, Ar-H), 8.01-8.12 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 8.93 (m, 1H, Ar-H).

Anal. ($\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{38}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}$) C, H, N.

Examples 5 & 6**15 Separation of the Enantiomers of compound 5 to give compounds 6 and 7**

The preparative separation of this compound was done on a semi preparative Chiralcel AD column (21 mm X 25 cm) using Hexane / EtOH / Diethylamine 80:20:0.1 as the mobile phase. On the Chiralcel AD column, the (-)-isomer was found to elute first.

Example 5

(-)-4-[[4-(4-methylbenzyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]-*N,N*-diethylbenzamide (compound 6)

5 $[\alpha]_D^{25}:: -131^\circ$ (c 1.0, MeOH)

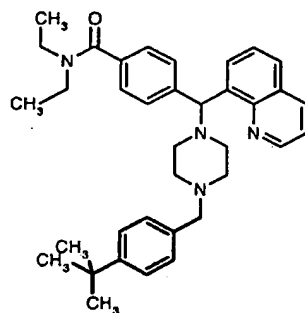
Example 6

(+)-4-[[4-(4-methylbenzyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]-*N,N*-diethylbenzamide (compound 7)

10 $[\alpha]_D^{25}:: +124^\circ$ (c 1.4, MeOH)

Example 7

Preparation of 4-[[4-[4-(*tert*-butyl)benzyl]-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]-*N,N*-diethylbenzamide dihydrochloride (compound 8)



Compound 8

By procedure analogous to the preparation of compound 2, the **title compound 8** was prepared. Alkylation was performed with 4-*tert*-butylbenzylbromide.

MS (ES) 549.53

(MH⁺).

5 IR (NaCl, free amine) 2963, 2807, 2360, 1631, 1456, 1425, 1285, 1135, 1094, 1001 (cm⁻¹).

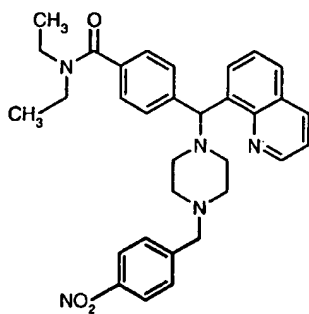
¹H NMR (CDCl₃, free amine) δ = 1.0, 1.2 (2m, 6H), 1.29 (s, 9H), 2.50 (m, 8H), 3.2, 3.5 (2m), 3.50 (s, 2H), 6.04 (s, 1H), 7.16-7.68 (m, 11H), 7.98-8.10 (m, 2H), 8.92 (m, 1H).

Anal. (C₃₆H₄₆Cl₂N₄O) C, H, N.

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Example 8

Preparation of *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(4-nitrobenzyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide dihydrochloride (compound 9)



Compound 9

15

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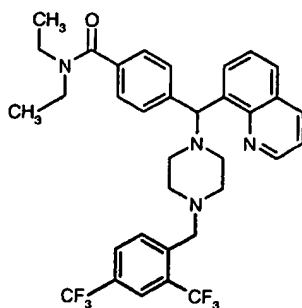
By procedure analogous to the preparation of compound 2 above, the **title compound 9** was prepared. Alkylation was performed with 4-nitrobenzylbromide.

MS (ES) 538.04 (MH⁺).

5 **IR (NaCl, free amine)** 2969, 2809, 2360, 1626, 1518, 1456, 1426, 1343, 1286, 1134, 1095, 1001 (cm⁻¹).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, free amine) δ = 1.0, 1.2 (2m, 6H), 2.50 (m, 8H), 3.2, 3.5 (2m), 3.60 (s, 2H), 6.05 (s, 1H), 7.18-8.16 (m, 13H), 8.94 (m, 1H).

Anal. (C₃₂H₃₇Cl₂N₅O₃) C, H, N.

Example 9**Preparation of 4-[[4-[2,4-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]-*N,N*-diethylbenzamide dihydrochloride (compound 10)****Compound 10**

5

10

By following the procedure analogous to the preparation of compound 2 above, the title compound 10 was prepared. Alkylation was performed with 2,4-

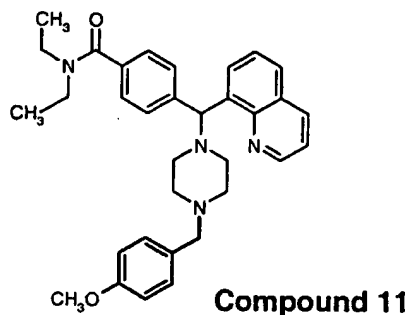
15 bis(trifluoromethyl)benzylbromide.

MS (ES) 629.08 (MH⁺).

IR (NaCl, free amine) 2970, 2811, 2360, 1628, 1456, 1426, 1346, 1275, 1170, 1128 (cm⁻¹).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, free amine) δ = 1.0, 1.2 (2m, 6H), 2.48 (m, 8H), 3.2, 3.5 (2m), 3.71

20 (s, 2H), 6.06 (s, 1H), 7.20-8.14 (m, 12H), 8.95 (m, 1H). Anal. (C₃₄H₃₆Cl₂F₆N₄O) C, H, N

Example 10**Preparation of *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide dihydrochloride (compound 11)**

5

10

By procedure analogous to the preparation of compound 2 above, the **title compound 11** was prepared. Alkylation was performed with 4-methoxybenzylchloride.

MS (ES) 523.45 (MH⁺).

15 **IR (NaCl, free amine)** 2966, 2806, 2360, 1627, 1510, 1456, 1426, 1286, 1246, 1134, 1095 (cm⁻¹).

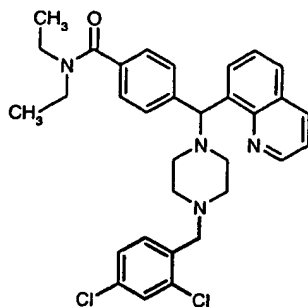
¹H NMR (CDCl₃, free amine) δ = 1.0, 1.2 (2m, 6H), 2.48 (m, 8H), 3.2, 3.5 (2m), 3.47 (s, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 6.03 (s, 1H), 6.80-7.68 (m, 11H), 8.01-8.12 (m, 2H), 8.93 (m, 1H).

Anal. (C₃₃H₄₀Cl₂N₄O₂) C, H, N.

20

Example 11

Preparation 4-[[4-(2,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]-N,N-diethylbenzamide dihydrochloride (compound 12)



Compound 12

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10

By following the procedure analogous to the preparation of compound 2 above, the **title compound 12** was prepared. Alkylation was performed with 2,4-dichlorobenzylchloride.

MS (ES) 562.45 (MH⁺).

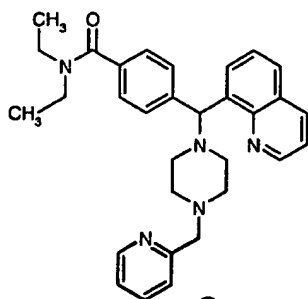
15 IR (NaCl, free amine) 2968, 2810, 2360, 2341, 1627, 1470, 1426, 1285, 1134, 1095 (cm⁻¹).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, free amine) δ = 1.0, 1.1 (2m, 6H), 2.5 (m, 8H), 3.2, 3.5 (2m), 3.58 (s, 2H), 6.05 (s, 1H), 7.14-7.70 (m, 10H), 8.06 (m, 2H), 8.94 (m, 1H). Anal. (C₃₂H₃₆Cl₄N₄O) C, H, N.

20

Example 12

Preparation of *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(2-pyridinylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide dihydrochloride (compound 13)



Compound 13

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10 **Compound 1** (80 mg, 0.20 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (2 mL) with 2-pyridylcarboxaldehyde (39 μ L, 0.40 mmol) and HOAc (1 μ L, 0.02 mmol). Sodium cyanoborohydride (26 mg, 0.40 mmol) was added and stirring continued for 48 h. Solvent was evaporated and residue purified by chromatography on silica (0-10 % MeOH in CH_2Cl_2). 38 mg (39 %) product was obtained.

15 **MS (ES)** 494.19 (MH⁺).

IR (NaCl, free amine) 2968, 2809, 2360, 1626, 1455, 1428, 1286, 1134, 1094, 1001 (cm⁻¹).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, free amine) δ = 1.0, 1.2 (2m, 6H), 2.50 (m, 8H), 3.2, 3.5 (2m), 3.69 (s, 2H), 6.05 (s, 1H), 7.12-7.70 (m, 10H), 8.08 (m, 2H), 8.54 (m, 1H), 8.94 (m, 1H). Anal.

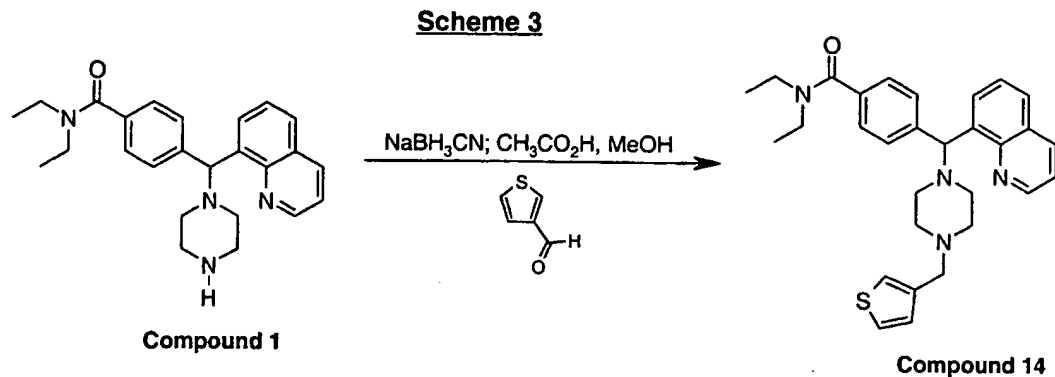
(C₃₁H₃₇Cl₂N₅O) C, H, N.

20

Example 13

Preparation of *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(3-thienylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide (compound 14)

The title compound 14 was prepared by following the synthetic procedure of Scheme 3 below.



To a solution of compound 1 (500mg; 0.99 mmol) in methanol (10ml) was added
 5 thiophene 3-carboxaldehyde (104ul; 1.19mmol) followed by acetic acid (0.1ml; 1%) and
 sodium cyano borohydride (186.6mg; 2.97mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred
 overnight, then sodium hydroxide 2N was added and the mixture extracted with methylene
 chloride (3X). The combined methylene chloride extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered
 and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by reverse phase using 10%-30%
 10 CH₃CN/H₂O (TFA as the buffer) gave 258mg of desired product (TFA salt).
 HPLC purity: >99% (215nm); >95% (254nm)

(M+1) calculated: 499.25, (M+1) observed: 499.46

Anal.: calculated for (C₃₀H₃₄N₄OS X 2.80 C₂HO₂F₃ X 1.80 H₂O): C:50.28%; H:4.79%;
 15 N:6.59%; O:15.80%; S:3.77%; F:18.77% found: C:50.28%; H:4.83%; N:6.53%
¹HNMR: 8.95(dd, 1H, J=4.4, 2.0Hz), 8.38(dd, 1H, J=8.0, 2.0Hz), 8.00(dd, 1H, J=7.2,
 1.6Hz), 7.84(dd, 1H, J=8.0, 1.6Hz), 7.52-7.62(m, 5H), 7.45(dd, 1H, J=4.8, 2.8Hz), 7.20(dd,
 2H, J=8.8, 2.2Hz), 7.11(dd, 1H, J=4.8, 1.6Hz), 5.96(s, 1H), 4.27(s, 2H), 3.34-3.44(m, 2H),
 3.22-3.28(m, 4H), 3.04-3.14(m, 2H), 2.66-2.88(m, 4H), 1.04-1.14(m, 3H), 0.88-0.98(m,
 20 3H)

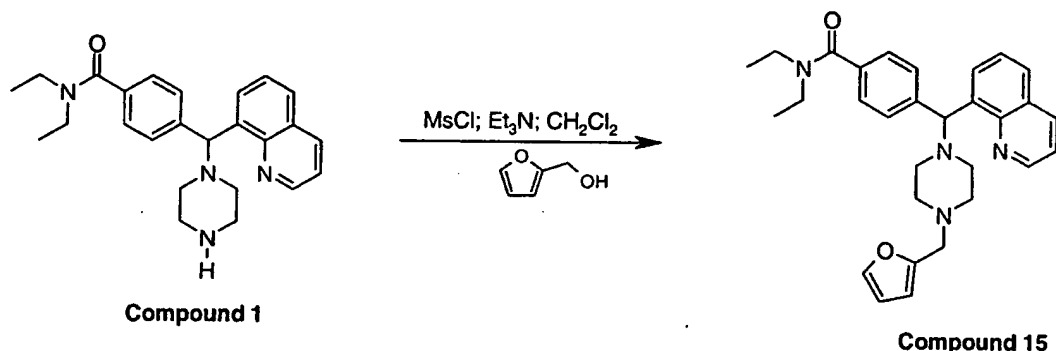
Example 14

Preparation of *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(2-furanylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide (compound 15)

The title compound 15 was prepared by following the synthetic procedure of Scheme 4 below.

5

Scheme 4



To a 0°C solution of furfuryl alcohol (0.19ml; 2.24 mmol) and triethylamine (0.52ml; 3.73mmol) in methylene chloride (4ml) was added methanesulfonyl chloride (0.17ml; 2.24mmol). The mixture was stirred 1 hour at 0°C, then compound 1 (300mg; 0.75mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight, then heated to 45°C and stirred for 1 ½ hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and NaOH 2N was added until pH was basic. The mixture was extracted with methylene chloride (3X). The combined methylene chloride extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by reverse phase using 10%-25% CH₃CN/H₂O (TFA as the buffer) gave 197mg of desired product (TFA salt).

HPLC purity: >99% (215nm, 254nm and 280nm)

(M+1) calculated: 483.63, (M+1) observed: 483.30

¹HNMR: 8.89(dd, 1H, J=4.4, 1.6Hz), 8.29(dd, 1H, J=8.0, 1.6Hz), 7.97(dd, 1H, J=7.2, 1.6Hz), 7.79(d, 1H, J=7.2Hz), 7.61(d, 2H, J=8.0Hz), 7.52-7.58(m, 2H), 7.48(dd, 1H, J=8.0, 4.4Hz), 7.19(d, 2H, J=8.0Hz), 6.56(d, 1H, J=3.2Hz), 6.40(dd, 1H, J=3.2, 2.4Hz), 6.02(s,

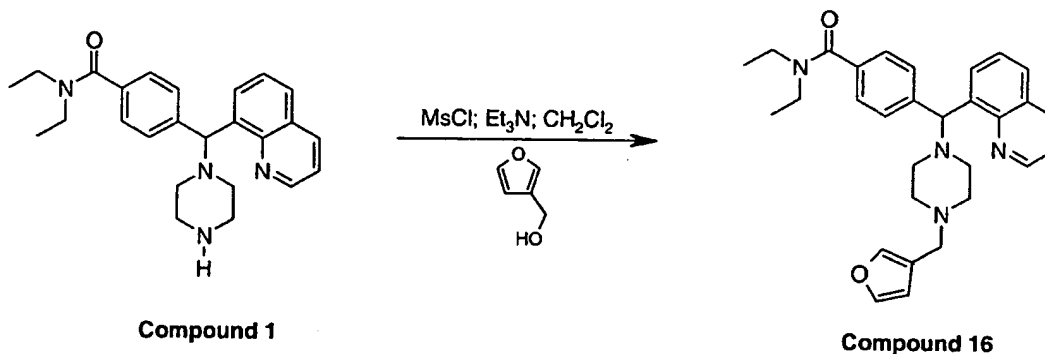
1H), 4.26(s, 2H), 3.34-3.44(m, 2H), 3.16-3.26(m, 4H), 3.04-3.14(m, 2H), 2.68-2.86(m, 4H), 1.06-1.14(m, 3H), 0.90-0.98(m, 3H)

Example 15

5 Preparation of *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(3-furanylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide(compound 16)

The title compound 16 was prepared by following the synthetic procedure of Scheme 5 below.

Scheme 5



To a 0°C solution of 3-furanmethanol (220mg; 2.24 mmol) and triethylamine (0.52ml; 3.73mmol) in methylene chloride (4ml) was added methanesulfonyl chloride (0.17ml; 2.24mmol). The mixture was stirred 1 hour at 0°C, then compound 1 (300mg; 0.75mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight, then heated to 45°C and stirred for 3 ½ hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and NaOH 2N was added until pH was basic. The mixture was extracted with methylene chloride (3X). The combined methylene chloride extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by reverse phase using 10%-25% CH₃CN/H₂O (TFA as the buffer) gave 293mg of desired product (TFA salt).

15
20

HPLC purity: >98% (215nm and 280nm); >99% (254nm)

(M+1) calculated: 483.63, (M+1) observed: 483.34

Anal.: calculated for (C₃₀H₃₄N₄O₂ X 3.10 C₂HO₂F₃ X 1.70 H₂O): C:50.17%; H:4.71%; N:6.46%; O:18.27%; F:20.39% found: C:50.14%; H:4.76%; N:6.38%

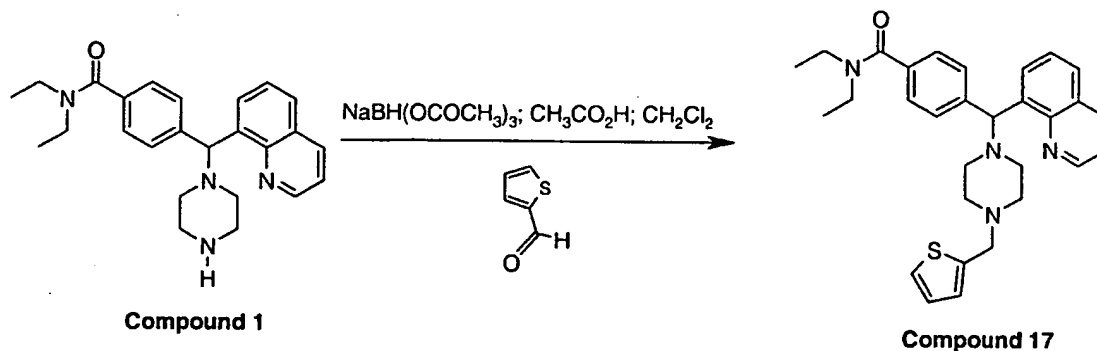
¹HNMR: 8.93(dd, 1H, J=4.4, 2.0Hz), 8.36(dd, 1H, J=8.6, 2.0Hz), 8.00(dd, 1H, J=7.4, 1.2Hz), 7.82(dd, 1H, J=7.6, 1.2Hz), 7.48-7.66(m, 6H), 7.19(d, 2H, J=8.0Hz), 6.46(s, 1H),
 5.97(s, 1H), 4.13(s, 2H), 3.32-3.44(m, 2H), 3.20-3.28(m, 4H), 3.04-3.14(m, 2H), 2.66-2.86(m, 4H), 1.04-1.14(m, 3H), 0.88-0.98(m, 3H)

Example 16

10 Preparation of *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(2-thiophenylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide dihydrochloride (compound 17)

The title compound 17 was prepared by following the synthetic procedure of Scheme 6 below.

Scheme 6



15

To a solution of compound 1 (0.99 mmol) in methylene chloride (10ml) was added 2-thiophenecarboxaldehyde (190ul; 1.98mmol) followed by acetic acid (0.1ml; 1%). The
 20 mixture was stirred 30 minutes then sodium triacetoxyborohydride (0.63g; 2.97mmol) was added and the reaction mixture stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was neutralized with sodium hydroxide 2N and extracted with methylene chloride (3X). The combined methylene chloride extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under

reduced pressure. Purification by reverse phase using 10%-30% CH₃CN/H₂O (TFA as the buffer) gave 115mg of desired product (TFA salt).

HPLC purity: >99% (215nm); >96% (254nm)

(M+1) calculated: 499.25, (M+1) observed: 499.33

5 Anal.: calculated for (C₃₀H₃₄N₄OS X 2.50 C₂HO₂F₃ X 0.10 H₂O): C:53.51%; H:4.71%; N:7.13%; O:12.42%; S:4.08%; F:18.14% found: C:53.49%; H:4.63%; N:7.49%

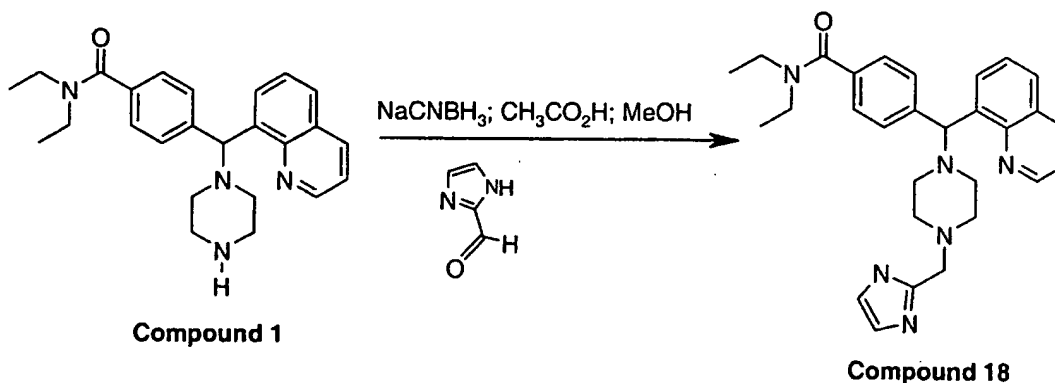
¹HNMR: 8.91(dd, 1H, J=4.0, 1.6Hz), 8.30(dd, 1H, J=8.8, 1.6Hz), 7.96(dd, 1H, J=7.4, 1.4Hz), 7.81(d, 1H, J=7.2Hz), 7.62(d, 2H, J=8.0Hz), 7.46-7.58(m, 3H), 7.20(d, 2H, J=8.0Hz), 7.14-7.22(m, 1H), 7.00(dd, 1H, J=5.2, 3.6Hz), 6.03(s, 1H), 4.38(s, 2H), 3.34-3.44(m, 2H), 3.14-3.22(m, 4H), 3.06-3.12(m, 2H), 2.74-2.88(m, 4H), 1.04-1.14(m, 3H), 0.88-0.98(m, 3H)

Example 17

15 Preparation of *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(2-imidazolylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide dihydrochloride (compound 18)

The title compound 18 was prepared by following the synthetic procedure of Scheme 7 below.

Scheme 7



To a solution of compound 1 (0.99 mmol) in methanol (10ml) was added

2-imidazolecarboxaldehyde (114mg; 1.19mmol) followed by acetic acid (0.5ml; 5%). The mixture was stirred 3 hours then sodium cyanoborohydride (186.6mg; 2.97mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was neutralized with sodium hydroxide 2N and extracted with methylene chloride (3X). The combined
5 methylene chloride extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by reverse phase using 10%-30% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (TFA as the buffer) gave the TFA salt. The HCl salt was made using HCl/ether. Yield: 60.3mg of desired product (HCl salt).

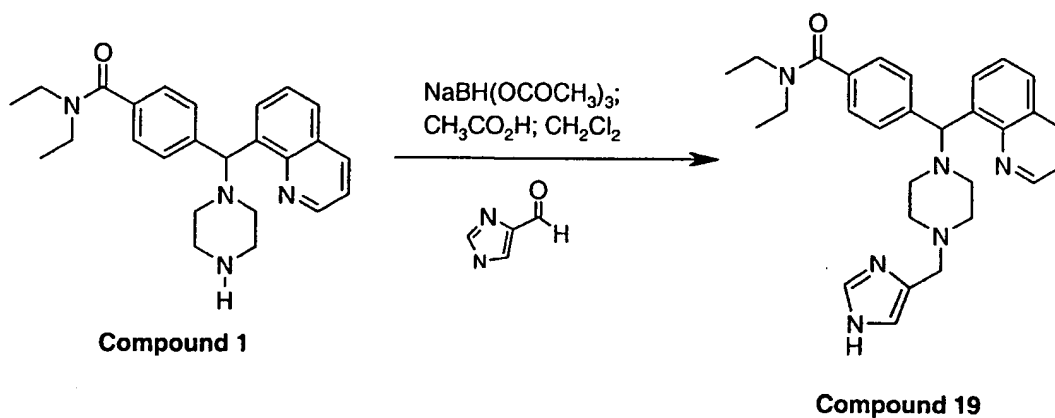
HPLC purity: >95% (215nm); >93% (254nm)

10 (M+1) calculated: 483.29, (M+1) observed: 483.19

^1H NMR: 9.12-9.22(m, 1H), 8.54-8.62(m, 1H), 8.08-8.16(m, 1H), 7.98-8.04(m, 1H), 7.60-7.86(m, 4H), 7.38-7.46(m, 2H), 7.22-7.32(m, 2H), 6.32(s, 1H), 4.11(s, 2H), 2.94-3.40(m, 12H), 0.88-1.12(m, 6H).

Example 18**Preparation of N,N-diethyl-4-[[4-(4-imidazolylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide dihydrochloride (compound 19)**

The title compound 19 was prepared by following the synthetic procedure of Scheme 8
5 below.

Scheme 8

10

15

To a room temperature solution of 434 (400mg; 0.99 mmol) and 4-imidazole
carboxaldehyde (95.5mg; 0.99mmol) in methylene chloride (10ml) was added acetic acid
(0.1ml). The mixture was stirred for 5 hours then sodium triacetoxymethylborohydride (632mg;
2.98mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight and was neutralized with
20 sodium hydroxide 2N. The mixture was extracted with methylene chloride (3X). The

combined methylene chloride extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by reverse phase chromatography using 15% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (TFA as the buffer) gave 103mg of desired product (TFA salt).

5 HPLC purity: >99% (215nm, 254nm and 280nm)

(M+1) calculated: 483.28, (M+1) observed: 482.96

Anal.: calculated for $(\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_6\text{O} \times 3.80 \text{ C}_2\text{HO}_2\text{F}_3 \times 0.80 \text{ H}_2\text{O})$: C:47.25%; H:4.27%;

N:9.03%; O:16.17%; F:23.28% found: C:47.31%; H:4.40%; N:8.87

^1H NMR: 8.99(dd, 1H, J=4.4, 1.2Hz), 8.76(d, 1H, J=1.2Hz), 8.39(dd, 1H, J=8.8, 1.2Hz),
 10 7.93(dd, 1H, J=7.2, 1.6Hz), 7.86(dd, 1H, J=8.0, 1.6Hz), 7.71(d, 2H, J=8.8Hz), 7.60(dd, 1H, J=8.8, 4.4Hz), 7.56(dd, 1H, J=8.0, 7.2Hz), 7.40(s, 1H), 7.27(d, 2H, J=8.8Hz), 6.12(s, 1H) 3.74(s, 2H), 3.38(q, 2H, J=6.4Hz), 3.10-3.25(m, 6H), 3.06(q, 2H, J=7.2Hz), 2.75-2.90(m, 2H), 1.08(t, 3H, J=6.4Hz), 0.92(t, 3H, J=7.2Hz)

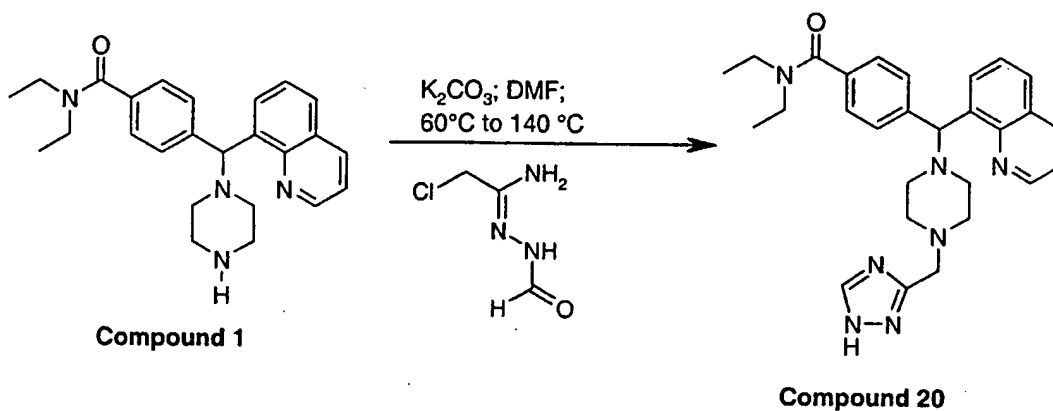
15

Example 19

Preparation of N,N-diethyl-4-[[4-(3-triazolylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide dihydrochloride (compound 20)

The title compound 20 was prepared by following the synthetic procedure of Scheme 9
 20 below.

Scheme 9



5

- 10 To a room temperature solution 434 (200mg; 0.50 mmol) in dimethylformamide (10ml) was added potassium carbonate (275mg; 1.99mmol), followed by N-formamido-2-(chloromethyl)acetamidine (170mg; 1.24mmol). The reaction mixture was heated to 60°C and stirred for 2 days, then the temperature was raised to 140°C and stirred for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and water was added. The
- 15 mixture was extracted with ethylacetate (3X). The combined ethylacetate extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by reverse phase chromatography using 20% CH₃CN/H₂O (TFA as the buffer) gave 21mg of desired product (TFA salt).

HPLC purity: >99% (215nm, 254nm and 280nm)

- 20 (M+1) calculated: 484.28, (M+1) observed: 483.92

Anal.: calculated for (C₂₈H₃₃N₇O X 3.30 C₂HO₂F₃ X 3.30 H₂O): C:45.20%; H:4.70%; N:10.66%; O:18.97%; F:20.46% found: C:45.12%; H:4.60%; N:10.84

- ¹HNMR: 8.94(dd, 1H, J=4.4, 1.6Hz), 8.38(s, 1H), 8.33(dd, 1H, J=8.0, 1.2Hz), 7.93(d, 1H, J=7.2Hz), 7.85(d, 1H, J=7.2Hz), 7.65(d, 2H, J=8.8Hz), 7.51-7.58(m, 2H), 7.23(d, 2H, J=8.8Hz), 6.15(s, 1H), 4.21(s, 2H), 3.40-3.50(m, 2H), 3.10-3.30(m, 8H), 2.90-3.10(m, 2H),
- 25 0.90-1.30(m, 6H)

Pharmaceutical compositions

The novel compounds according to the present invention may be administered orally, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, topically, intranasally, intraperitoneally, intrathoracically, 5 intravenously, epidurally, intrathecally, intracerebroventricularly and by injection into the joints.

A preferred route of administration is orally, intravenously or intramuscularly.

10 The dosage will depend on the route of administration, the severity of the disease, age and weight of the patient and other factors normally considered by the attending physician, when determining the individual regimen and dosage level as the most appropriate for a particular patient.

15 For preparing pharmaceutical compositions from the compounds of this invention, inert, pharmaceutically acceptable carriers can be either solid or liquid. Solid form preparations include powders, tablets, dispersible granules, capsules, cachets, and suppositories.

A solid carrier can be one or more substances which may also act as diluents, flavoring 20 agents, solubilizers, lubricants, suspending agents, binders, or tablet disintegrating agents; it can also be an encapsulating material.

In powders, the carrier is a finely divided solid which is in a mixture with the finely divided active component. In tablets, the active component is mixed with the carrier having the 25 necessary binding properties in suitable proportions and compacted in the shape and size desired.

For preparing suppository compositions, a low-melting wax such as a mixture of fatty acid glycerides and cocoa butter is first melted and the active ingredient is dispersed therein by,

for example, stirring. The molten homogeneous mixture is then poured into convenient sized molds and allowed to cool and solidify.

Suitable carriers are magnesium carbonate, magnesium stearate, talc, lactose, sugar, pectin,
5 dextrin, starch, tragacanth, methyl cellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, a low-melting wax, cocoa butter, and the like.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts are acetate, benzenesulfonate, benzoate, bicarbonate, bitartrate, bromide, calcium acetate, camsylate, carbonate, chloride, citrate,
10 dihydrochloride, edetate, edisylate, estolate, esylate, fumarate, glucaptate, gluconate, glutamate, glycollylarsanilate, hexylresorcinate, hydrabamine, hydrobromide, hydrochloride, hydroxynaphthoate, iodide, isethionate, lactate, lactobionate, malate, maleate, mandelate mesylate, methylbromide, methylnitrate, methylsulfate, mucate, napsylate, nitrate, pamoate (embonate), pantothenate, phosphate/diphosphate,
15 polygalacturonate, salicylate, stearate, subacetate, succinate, sulfate, tannate, tartrate, teoclate, triethiodide, benzathine, chlorprocaine, choline, diethanolamine, ethylenediamine, meglumine, procaine, aluminium, calcium, lithium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and zinc. Preferred pharmaceutically acceptable salts are the hydrochlorides, and bitartrates. The hydrochloride salts are particularly preferred.

20

The term composition is intended to include the formulation of the active component with encapsulating material as a carrier providing a capsule in which the active component (with or without other carriers) is surrounded by a carrier which is thus in association with it. Similarly, cachets are included.

25

Tablets, powders, cachets, and capsules can be used as solid dosage forms suitable for oral administration.

Liquid from compositions include solutions, suspensions, and emulsions. Sterile water or
30 water-propylene glycol solutions of the active compounds may be mentioned as an

example of liquid preparations suitable for parenteral administration. Liquid compositions can also be formulated in solution in aqueous polyethylene glycol solution.

Aqueous solutions for oral administration can be prepared by dissolving the active
5 component in water and adding suitable colorants, flavoring agents, stabilizers, and thickening agents as desired. Aqueous suspensions for oral use can be made by dispersing the finely divided active component in water together with a viscous material such as natural synthetic gums, resins, methyl cellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, and other suspending agents known to the pharmaceutical formulation art.

10

Preferably the pharmaceutical compositions is in unit dosage form. In such form, the composition is divided into unit doses containing appropriate quantities of the active component. The unit dosage form can be a packaged preparation, the package containing discrete quantities of the preparations, for example, packeted tablets, capsules, and powders
15 in vials or ampoules. The unit dosage form can also be a capsule, cachet, or tablet itself, or it can be the appropriate number of any of these packaged forms.

BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION

20 In vitro model

Cell culture

Human 293S cells expressing cloned human μ , δ , and κ receptors and neomycin resistance were grown in suspension at 37°C and 5% CO₂ in shaker flasks containing calcium-free
25 DMEM10% FBS, 5% BCS, 0.1% Pluronic F-68, and 600 μ g/ml geneticin.

Membrane preparation

Cells were pelleted and resuspended in lysis buffer (50 mM Tris, pH 7.0, 2.5 mM EDTA, with PMSF added just prior to use to 0.1 mM from a 0.1 M stock in ethanol), incubated on ice for 15 min, then homogenized with a polytron for 30 sec. The suspension was spun at 1000g (max) for 10 min at 4°C. The supernatant was saved on ice and the pellets resuspended and spun as before. The supernatants from both spins were combined and spun at 46,000 g(max) for 30 min. The pellets were resuspended in cold Tris buffer (50 mM Tris/Cl, pH 7.0) and spun again. The final pellets were resuspended in membrane buffer (50 mM Tris, 0.32 M sucrose, pH 7.0). Aliquots (1 ml) in polypropylene tubes were frozen in dry ice/ethanol and stored at -70°C until use. The protein concentrations were determined by a modified Lowry assay with SDS.

Binding assays

Membranes were thawed at 37°C, cooled on ice, passed 3 times through a 25-gauge needle, and diluted into binding buffer (50 mM Tris, 3 mM MgCl₂, 1 mg/ml BSA (Sigma A-7888), pH 7.4, which was stored at 4°C after filtration through a 0.22 m filter, and to which had been freshly added 5 µg/ml aprotinin, 10 µM bestatin, 10 µM diprotin A, no DTT). Aliquots of 100 µl (for µg protein, see Table 1) were added to iced 12x75 mm polypropylene tubes containing 100 µl of the appropriate radioligand (see Table 1) and 100 µl of test peptides at various concentrations. Total (TB) and nonspecific (NS) binding were determined in the absence and presence of 10 µM naloxone respectively. The tubes were vortexed and incubated at 25°C for 60-75 min, after which time the contents are rapidly vacuum-filtered and washed with about 12 ml/tube iced wash buffer (50 mM Tris, pH 7.0, 3 mM MgCl₂) through GF/B filters (Whatman) presoaked for at least 2h in 0.1% polyethyleneimine. The radioactivity (dpm) retained on the filters was measured with a beta counter after soaking the filters for at least 12h in minivials containing 6-7 ml scintillation fluid. If the assay is set up in 96-place deep well plates, the filtration is over 96-place PEI-soaked unifilters, which were washed with 3 x 1 ml wash buffer, and dried in

an oven at 55°C for 2h. The filter plates were counted in a TopCount (Packard) after adding 50 μ l MS-20 scintillation fluid/well.

Data analysis

5

The specific binding (SB) was calculated as TB-NS, and the SB in the presence of various test peptides was expressed as percentage of control SB. Values of IC₅₀ and Hill coefficient (n_H) for ligands in displacing specifically bound radioligand were calculated from logit plots or curve fitting programs such as Ligand, GraphPad Prism, SigmaPlot, or
10 ReceptorFit. Values of K_i were calculated from the Cheng-Prussoff equation. Mean \pm S.E.M. values of IC₅₀, K_i and n_H were reported for ligands tested in at least three displacement curves. Biological data are reported below in Table 1.

Example #	HDELTA	HDELTA		RAT BRAIN		MOUSE BRAIN		MLM		RLM	
		EC50	% EMAX	EC50	% EMAX	EC50	% EMAX	10000 % rem.	100000 % rem.	10000 % rem.	100000 % rem.
12	0.692	0.76	97.73	20.99	106.43	27.14	91.34	0	53.5	21.5	66
13	1.033	1.44	101.18	17.7	111.96	25.77	112.68	1.667	71.667	10	62.667
14	0.181	0.76	88.65	14.26	102.02	20.49	106.48	0	49	13.5	84.5
15	0.787	0.79	88.99	14.16	108.81	16.01	109.85	0	68	10	86
16	1.509	2.39	99.36	30.83	100.5	24.2	98.41	0.5	46.5	9.5	64.5
17	1.091	3.03	95.66	49.47	105.91	75.1	92.47	0	21.5	5.5	75
18	1.54	5.85	93.82	452.31	111.01	429.56	108.41				
19	18.751	85.24	97.88	2807.47	56.35	1365.82	48.68				

Table 1. Summary of biological data.

5 Receptor saturation experiments

Radioligand K_d values were determined by performing the binding assays on cell membranes with the appropriate radioligands at concentrations ranging from 0.2 to 5 times the estimated K_d (up to 10 times if amounts of radioligand required are feasible). The specific radioligand binding was expressed as pmole/mg membrane protein. Values of K_d and B_{max} from individual experiments were obtained from nonlinear fits of specifically bound (B) vs. nM free (F) radioligand from individual according to a one-site model.

15 DETERMINATION OF MECHANO-ALLODYNIA USING VON FREY TESTING

Testing was performed between 08:00 and 16:00h using the method described by Chaplan et al. (1994). Rats were placed in Plexiglas cages on top of a wire mesh bottom which allowed access to the paw, and were left to habituate for 10-15 min. The area tested was the mid-plantar left hind paw, avoiding the less sensitive foot pads. The paw was touched

with a series of 8 Von Frey hairs with logarithmically incremental stiffness (0.41, 0.69, 1.20, 2.04, 3.63, 5.50, 8.51, and 15.14 grams; Stoelting, Ill, USA). The von Frey hair was applied from underneath the mesh floor perpendicular to the plantar surface with sufficient force to cause a slight buckling against the paw, and held for approximately 6-8 seconds.

- 5 A positive response was noted if the paw was sharply withdrawn. Flinching immediately upon removal of the hair was also considered a positive response. Ambulation was considered an ambiguous response, and in such cases the stimulus was repeated.

TESTING PROTOCOL

- 10 The animals were tested on postoperative day 1 for the FCA-treated group. The 50% withdrawal threshold was determined using the up-down method of Dixon (1980). Testing was started with the 2.04 g hair, in the middle of the series. Stimuli were always presented in a consecutive way, whether ascending or descending. In the absence of a paw withdrawal response to the initially selected hair, a stronger stimulus was presented; in the event of paw withdrawal, the next weaker stimulus was chosen. Optimal threshold calculation by this method requires 6 responses in the immediate vicinity of the 50% threshold, and counting of these 6 responses began when the first change in response occurred, e.g. the threshold was first crossed. In cases where thresholds fell outside the range of stimuli, values of 15.14 (normal sensitivity) or 0.41 (maximally allodynic) were respectively assigned. The resulting pattern of positive and negative responses was tabulated using the convention, X = no withdrawal; O = withdrawal, and the 50% withdrawal threshold was interpolated using the formula:

$$50\% \text{ g threshold} = 10^{(X_f + k_\delta) / 10,000}$$

25

where X_f = value of the last von Frey hair used (log units); k = tabular value (from Chaplan et al. (1994)) for the pattern of positive / negative responses; and δ = mean difference between stimuli (log units). Here $\delta = 0.224$.

Von Frey thresholds were converted to percent of maximum possible effect (% MPE), according to Chaplan et al. 1994. The following equation was used to compute % MPE:

$$\% \text{ MPE} = \frac{\text{Drug treated threshold (g)} - \text{allodynia threshold (g)}}{\text{Control threshold (g)} - \text{allodynia threshold (g)}} \times 100$$

ADMINISTRATION OF TEST SUBSTANCE

Rats were injected (subcutaneously, intraperitoneally, intravenously or orally) with a test substance prior to von Frey testing, the time between administration of test compound and the von Frey test varied depending upon the nature of the test compound.

WRITHING TEST

Acetic acid will bring abdominal contractions when administered intraperitoneally in mice. These will then extend their body in a typical pattern. When analgesic drugs are administered, this described movement is less frequently observed and the drug selected as
5 a potential good candidate.

A complete and typical Writhing reflex is considered only when the following elements are present: the animal is not in movement; the lower back is slightly depressed; the plantar aspect of *both* paws is observable.

10

(i) Solutions preparation

Acetic acid (AcOH): 120 μ L of Acetic Acid is added to 19.88 ml of distilled water in order to obtain a final volume of 20 ml with a final concentration of 0.6% AcOH. The solution is then mixed (vortex) and ready for injection.

15

Compound (drug): Each compound is prepared and dissolved in the most suitable vehicle according to standard procedures.

(ii) Solutions administration

20 The compound (drug) is administered orally, intraperitoneally (i.p.) , subcutaneously (s.c.) or intravenously (i.v.) at 10 ml/kg (considering the average mice body weight) 20, 30 or 40 minutes (according to the class of compound and its characteristics) prior to testing. When the compound is delivered centrally: Intraventricularly (i.c.v.) or intrathecally (i.t.) a volume of 5 μ L is administered.

25

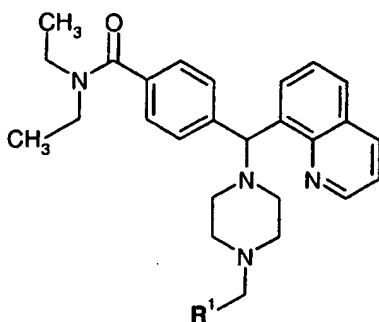
The AcOH is administered intraperitoneally (i.p.) in two sites at 10 ml/kg (considering the average mice body weight) immediately prior to testing.

(iii) Testing

The animal (mouse) is observed for a period of 20 minutes and the number of occasions (Writhing reflex) noted and compiled at the end of the experiment. Mice are kept in
5 individual "shoe box" cages with contact bedding. A total of 4 mice are usually observed at the same time: one control and three doses of drug.

Claims

1. A compound according to formula I



5

wherein

R¹ is selected from

- 10 (i) phenyl;



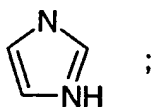
- (ii) pyridinyl



- 15 (iii) thiophenyl



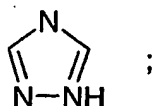
(iv) furanyl



(v) imidazolyl

5

and



(vi) triazolyl

where each phenyl ring and heteroaromatic ring may optionally and independently be
10 further substituted by 1, 2 or 3 substituents selected from straight and branched
C₁-C₆ alkyl, NO₂, CF₃, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, chloro, fluoro, bromo, and iodo;

as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof and isomers thereof.

15 2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein the optional substituent(s) on the aromatic
or the heteroaromatic ring(s) is selected from anyone of NO₂, iso-butyl, CF₃, methoxy,
methyl, or chloro.

3. A compound according to claim 1 or 2, selected from any one of

- 20 • 4-[(4-benzyl-1-piperazinyl)(8-quinolinyl)methyl]-*N,N*-diethylbenzamide
dihydrochloride (compound 2);

- *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(4-methylbenzyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinoliny)methyl]benzamide (compound 5);
- 5 • 4-[[4-[4-(*tert*-butyl)benzyl]-1-piperazinyl](8-quinoliny)methyl]-*N,N*-diethylbenzamide dihydrochloride (compound 8);
- *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(4-nitrobenzyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinoliny)methyl]benzamide dihydrochloride (compound 9);
- 10 • 4-[[4-[2,4-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-1-piperazinyl](8-quinoliny)methyl]-*N,N*-diethylbenzamide dihydrochloride (compound 10);
- *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinoliny)methyl]benzamide dihydrochloride (compound 11);
- 15 • 4-[[4-(2,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinoliny)methyl]-*N,N*-diethylbenzamide dihydrochloride (compound 12);
- 20 • *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(2-pyridinylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinoliny)methyl]benzamide dihydrochloride (compound 13);
- *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(3-thienylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinoliny)methyl]benzamide (compound 14);
- 25 • *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(2-furanylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinoliny)methyl]benzamide (compound 15);
- *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(3-furanylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinoliny)methyl]benzamide (compound 16);
- 30

- *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(4-methylbenzyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide (compound 5);
- 5 • 4-[[4-[4-(*tert*-butyl)benzyl]-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]-*N,N*-diethylbenzamide dihydrochloride (compound 8);
- *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(4-nitrobenzyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide dihydrochloride (compound 9);
- 10 • 4-[[4-[2,4-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]-*N,N*-diethylbenzamide dihydrochloride (compound 10);
- *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide dihydrochloride (compound 11);
- 15 • 4-[[4-(2,4-dichlorobenzyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]-*N,N*-diethylbenzamide dihydrochloride (compound 12);
- 20 • *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(2-pyridinylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide dihydrochloride (compound 13);
- *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(3-thienylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide (compound 14);
- 25 • *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(2-furanylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide (compound 15);
- *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(3-furanylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide (compound 16);
- 30

- *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(2-thiophenylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide dihydrochloride (compound 17);
 - 5 • *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(2-imidazolylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide dihydrochloride (compound 18);
 - *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(4-imidazolylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide dihydrochloride (compound 19); and
 - 10 • *N,N*-diethyl-4-[[4-(3-triazolylmethyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]benzamide dihydrochloride (compound 20).
- 15 4. A compound according to any one of claims 1-3, which compound is present as the (+)-enantiomer.
5. A compound according to anyone of claims 1-3, which compound is present as the (-)-enantiomer.
- 20 6. A compound according to any of the preceding claims, in form of its hydrochloride, sulfate, tartrate or citrate salts.
7. A compound according to claim 4, selected from any one of
- 25 (+)4-[(4-benzyl-1-piperazinyl)(8-quinolinyl)methyl]-*N,N*-diethylbenzamide;
- and
- (+)4-[[4-(4-methylbenzyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]-*N,N*-diethylbenzamide
- 30

8. A compound according to claim 5, selected from any one of

5 (-)-4-[(4-benzyl-1-piperazinyl)(8-quinolinyl)methyl]-*N,N*-diethylbenzamide;
and

(-)-4-[[4-(4-methylbenzyl)-1-piperazinyl](8-quinolinyl)methyl]-*N,N*-diethylbenzamide .

10

9. A compound according to any of claims 1-8 for use in therapy.

10. A compound according to claim 9, wherein the therapy is pain management.

15 11. A compound according to claim 9, wherein the therapy is directed towards
gastrointestinal disorders.

12. A compound according to claim 9, wherein the therapy is directed towards spinal
injuries.

20

13. A compound according to claim 9, wherein the therapy is directed to disorders of
the sympathetic nervous system.

14. Use of a compound according to formula I of claim 1 for the manufacture of a
25 medicament for use in the treatment of pain.

15. Use of a compound according to formula I of claim 1 for the manufacture of a
medicament for use in the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders.

16. Use of a compound according to formula I of claim 1 for the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of spinal injuries.

17. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of the formula I according to claim 1 as an active ingredient, together with a pharmacologically and pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

18. A method for the treatment of pain, whereby an effective amount of a compound of the formula I according to claim 1 is administered to a subject in need of pain management.

19. A method for the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders, whereby an effective amount of a compound of the formula I according to claim 1, is administered to a subject suffering from said gastrointestinal disorder.

20. A method for the treatment of spinal injuries, whereby an effective amount of a compound of the formula I according to claim 1, is administered to a subject suffering from said spinal injury.

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



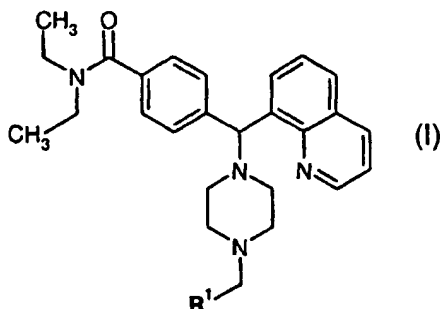
(43) International Publication Date
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- (74) Agent: GLOBAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY; AstraZeneca AB, S-151 85 Södertälje (SE).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/SE00/02559
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- (30) Priority Data:
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- (71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): ASTRAZENECA AB [SE/SE]; S-151 85 Södertälje (SE).
- Published:
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- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): BROWN, William [CA/CA]; AstraZeneca R & D Montreal, 7171 Frederick-Banting, St. Laurent, Quebec H4S 1Z9 (CA). WALPOLE, Christopher [GB/CA]; AstraZeneca R & D Montreal, 7171 Frederick-Banting, St. Laurent, Quebec H4S 1Z9 (CA).
- (88) Date of publication of the international search report:
13 December 2001
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: NOVEL 4(PIPERAZINYL (8-QUINOLINYL)METHYL)BENZAMIDES



(57) Abstract: Compounds of general formula (I), wherein R¹ is selected from phenyl, pyridinyl, thiophenyl, furanyl and imidazolyl; each phenyl ring and heteroaromatic ring optionally and independently being further substituted by 1, 2 or 3 substituents selected from straight and branched C₁-C₆ alkyl, NO₂, CF₃, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, chloro, fluoro, bromo, and iodo; are disclosed and claimed in the present application, as well as their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutical compositions comprising the novel compounds and their use in therapy, in particular in the management of pain.

WO 01/45637 A3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 00/02559

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: C07D 401/02, C07D 405/14, C07D 409/14, A61K 31/496, A61P 25/04
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: C07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 9723466 A1 (ASTRA PHARMA INC.), 3 July 1997 (03.07.97), the claims --	1-20
A	WO 9828270 A1 (ASTRA PHARMA INC.), 2 July 1998 (02.07.98) -- -----	1-20

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

28 May 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

31-05-2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA:
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/SE00/02559

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: **18-20**
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
see next sheet
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/SE00/02559

Claims 18-20 relate to methods of treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or by therapy/ diagnostic methods practised on the human or animal body/Rule 39.1.(iv). Nevertheless, a search has been executed for these claims. The search has been based on the alleged effects of the compounds/compositions

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

30/04/01

International application No.

PCT/SE 00/02559

Patent document cited in search report			Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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				AU 1216297 A	17/07/97
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				PL 334370 A	28/02/00
				SE 9604786 D	00/00/00
				SK 76399 A	18/01/00
				TR 9901411 T	00/00/00
				US 6153626 A	28/11/00